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For

Madina Book 1

Prepared by

**The Institute of the Language of the Qur'an
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Parts of the Speech

In English language there are 8 Parts of Speech namely:

Noun	Pronoun
Verb	Adjective
Adverb	Preposition
Conjunction	Interjection

In Arabic language there are 3 Parts of Speech:

اِسْمٌ = Noun فِعْلٌ = Verb حَرْفٌ = Particle

But these three Parts encompass all eight Parts of Speech of the English Language.

Parts of Speech in Arabic Language

Particle حَرْفٌ	Verb فِعْلٌ	Noun اِسْمٌ
Preposition = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ	Verb (same as in English)	Noun = اِسْمٌ
Conjunction = حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ		Pronoun = ضَمِيرٌ
		Adjective = نَعْتٌ / صِفَةٌ
		Adverb = ظَرْفٌ
		Interjection = اِسْمُ الْفِعْلِ

The Arabic Alphabet and Vowel Signs

The Arabic letters of the alphabet are twenty nine (29) in number, all of which, with exception of Alif, are consonants.

Consonants means it has speech sound.

There are three vowel signs in Arabic.

FATAH (ـَ) denoting “a” e.g. دَ = da رَ = ra

KASRAH (ـِ) denoting “i” e.g. دِ = di رِ = ri

DUMMA (ـُ) denoting “u” e.g. دُ = du رُ = ru

SUKUN (ـْ) it is the sign denoting absence of a vowel.

A consonant that does not carry any vowel is marked by a Sukun.

In Arabic there are three (3) parts of speech.

حَرْفٌ (Particle) فِعْلٌ (Verb) اِسْمٌ (Noun)

Arabic اِسْمٌ includes English nouns, pronouns, adjectives and adverbs.

Arabic فِعْلٌ is co-extensive with English verbs.

All words besides اِسْمٌ and فِعْلٌ are حَرْفٌ - Particles.

اِسْمٌ (noun) may be indefinite (نَكْرَةٌ) or definite (مَعْرُوفَةٌ).

There are no definite or indefinite articles in Arabic language equivalent to English **a, an, the**.

Indefiniteness of اِسْمٌ is indicated by تَنْوِين (**nunation** at the end of the noun) which means the vowel sign is doubled at the end of the word.

Definiteness is indicated by اَلْ **prefixed to the noun**.

كِتَابٌ a book

قَلَمٌ a pen

الْكِتَابُ the book

الْقَلَمُ the pen

Since اِسْمٌ cannot at the same time be definite and indefinite, تَنْوِين and اَلْ **do not coexist**.

الْكِتَابُ and الْقَلَمُ will be incorrect.

Tanween is also used with proper nouns i.e. زَيْدٌ، خَالِدٌ، مُحَمَّدٌ. Even though there is a **tanween** at the end of the noun, **these proper nouns are definite**.

Arabic nouns have ENDINGS to show their functions in a sentence.

Just like us, when we go to office, Bank or factory for work we have work cloths or uniforms, when we go for formal functions like weddings, Valimas or reception, we dress accordingly. When we are at home, we wear different cloths and when we retire for the night to sleep, we put on sleeping dress.

In short, we dress according to what the occasion or function demands.

Similarly, the Nouns have different endings to show their function in a sentence. It can be a subject (Nominative case or مَرْفُوعٌ ending) or it can be an object of a verb (Accusative case or مَنصُوبٌ ending)

or it can be a possessor of a thing or come after a preposition or an adverb (Genitive case or مَجْرُورٌ ending).

There are three endings of Noun (the vowel sign on the last letter of the noun).

1. Dammah

الكِتَابُ، كِتَابٌ، مُحَمَّدٌ، الْبَابُ، بَابٌ

2. Fatah

الكتاب، كتابًا، محمدًا، الباب، بابًا

3. Kasrah

الكتاب، كتابٍ، محمدٍ، الباب، بابٍ

1. When the last letter of a noun has a DAMMAH

It is said to be مَرْفُوعٌ (it indicates **Nominative Case**)

ذَهَبَ مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَى السُّوقِ . حَامِدٌ تَالِبٌ مُجْتَهِدٌ . آمَنَةُ بِنْتُ جَمِيلَةٍ .

2. When the last letter of a noun has a FATAH

It is said to be مَنصُوبٌ (it indicates **Accusative Case**)

رَأَيْتُ مُحَمَّدًا فِي السُّوقِ . كَمْ دُولَارًا عِنْدَكَ . أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ .

3. When the last letter of a noun has a KASRAH

It is said to be مَجْرُورٌ (it indicates **Genitive Case**)

هَذَا كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ . السَّاعَةُ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ . أَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا ؟ أَيُّ شَهْرٍ هَذَا ؟

Please memorize the above ARABIC TERMS and watch carefully the ENDING VOWEL SIGNS ON NOUNS TO KNOW ITS FUNCTION IN THE SENTENCE.

Nominal Sentence (الْجُمْلَةُ الاسْمِيَّةُ)

What is a sentence?

Sentence is a group of words which make complete sense.

Muhammad is a student.

Hamid is sick.

The core ingredients of any sentence are a subject and a predicate. The subject names a person, a place or a thing we are talking about. The predicate makes a statement about the subject. In other words the predicate is the part of a sentence which expresses what is said about the subject.

In the above two sentences **Muhammad** and **Hamid** are subjects and “**is a student**” and “**is sick**” are predicates.

In Arabic language there are two kinds of sentences.

The one which begins with a noun (اِسْمٌ) is called **nominal sentence** الْجُمْلَةُ الاسْمِيَّةُ

And the one which begins with a verb (فِعْلٌ) is called **verbal sentence** الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ

We shall discuss here only the nominal sentence.

A simple nominal sentence is of this form:

Zayd is learned.	زَيْدٌ عَالِمٌ
Fatimah is learned.	فَاطِمَةُ عَالِمَةٌ
The boy is intelligent.	الْوَلَدُ ذَكِيٌّ
The girl is beautiful.	الْبِنْتُ جَمِيلَةٌ

Just like in English, a nominal sentence in Arabic has two parts:

Subject (الْمُبْتَدَأُ) and Predicate (الْخَبَرُ)

The noun with which the nominal sentence begins is called (مُبْتَدَأٌ) subject, and the **other part**

which says something about it is called (خَبَرٌ) predicate.

Usually, the **subject of a nominal sentence** is a definite noun, either a proper noun like Zayd and Fatimah , a noun with the definite article like الْوَلَدُ and الْبِنْتُ or a pronoun.

The **predicate** is usually indefinite, and **agrees in gender** with the subject.

Both the subject and the predicate are **marfu** مَرْفُوعٌ , that is, it will have one duma or tanween (double) duma.

Put the following nouns into their respective “cases”. First as indefinite then as definite nouns; then change them into feminine nouns and do like wise. Do as shown in the examples.

FEMININE			MASCULINE		
Genitive مَجْرُورٌ	Accusative مَنْصُوبٌ	Nominative مَرْفُوعٌ	Genitive مَجْرُورٌ	Accusative مَنْصُوبٌ	Nominative مَرْفُوعٌ
مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمٌ
					صَادِقٌ
					عَالِمٌ
					مُؤْمِنٌ
					مُدَرِّسٌ
					كَافِرٌ
					كَاذِبٌ
					مُشْرِكٌ
					طَالِبٌ
					طَبِيبٌ
الْمُسْلِمَةُ	الْمُسْلِمَةُ	الْمُسْلِمَةُ	الْمُسْلِمُ	الْمُسْلِمُ	الْمُسْلِمُ

Paradigm of the Unaugmented Trilateral Verb

أَبْوَابُ الْفِعْلِ الثَّلَاثِيِّ الْمَجْرُودِ

Group I - I	Group I - A	Group U - U	Group A - A	Group A - I	Group A - U
باب حَسِبَ (ح)	باب سَمِعَ (س)	باب كَرَّمَ (ك)	باب فَتَحَ (ف)	باب ضَرَبَ (ض)	باب نَصَرَ (ن)
حَسِبَ : يَحْسِبُ He thought	سَمِعَ : يَسْمَعُ He heard	كَرَّمَ : يَكْرُمُ He became noble	فَتَحَ : يَفْتَحُ He opened	ضَرَبَ : يَضْرِبُ He struck or hit	نَصَرَ : يَنْصُرُ He helped
وَرِثَ He inherited	فَهِمَ He understood	بَعُدَ He moved away	ذَهَبَ He went	جَلَسَ He sat	كَتَبَ He wrote
	لَعِبَ He played	كَبُرَ He became larger, bigger	رَكَعَ He bowed down	غَسَلَ He washed	دَخَلَ He entered
	حَفِظَ He memorized, protected	قَرُبَ He approached	رَفَعَ He raised	رَجَعَ He returned	طَلَبَ He sought
	شَرِبَ He drank		فَعَلَ He did	نَزَلَ He descended	سَجَدَ He prostrated
	ضَحِكَ He laughed		بَحَثَ He searched	كَسَرَ He broke	قَتَلَ He killed
	فَرِحَ He became happy		قَطَعَ He cut	عَرَفَ He knew	دَرَسَ He studied
	رَكَبَ He rode		جَمَعَ He gathered	كَذَبَ He lied	سَكَنَ He lived
	عَمِلَ He worked		مَنَعَ He prevented	بَرَّ He was patient	شَكَرَ He thanked
	عَلِمَ He knew		شَرَحَ He explained	غَلَبَ He triumphed, overpowered	طَبَخَ He cooked
	رَحِمَ He showed mercy upon		نَجَحَ He succeeded	حَمَلَ He carried	خَلَقَ He created
	تَبِعَ He followed		نَفَعَ He benefited		نَظَرَ He looked
			بَدَأَ He began		تَرَكَ He left
			سَأَلَ He asked		حَضَرَ He attended
			قَرَأَ He read		رَسَبَ He failed
					رَزَقَ He provided, bestowed or blessed
					ذَكَرَ He remembered or mentioned
					عَبَدَ He worshipped
					خَرَجَ He came out or exited
					أَمَرَ He ordered
					أَكَلَ He ate
					أَخَذَ He took

The Conjugation of the Past Tense - **الفعل الماضي**

Please remember that in Arabic Verbs the doer of the action (الفاعل) is ALWAYS present. Either in attached form or in its hidden form.

			الفاعل	Suffix		
He went			مُسْتَتِرٌ	NIL	ذَهَبَ	هُوَ
They (2 men) went	'Alif' of Dual	أَلِفُ الْمُثَنَّى	ا (أَلِفٌ)	ا	ذَهَبَا	هُمَا
They (more than 2 men) went	'Waw' of Plural	وَاوُ الْجَمَاعَةِ	و (وَاو)	وَا	ذَهَبُوا	هُمْ
She went	'Ta' is the sign of feminine	تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ	مُسْتَتِرٌ	تْ	ذَهَبَتْ	هِيَ
They (2 women) went			ا (أَلِفٌ)	تْ + ا	ذَهَبَتَا	هُمَا
They (more than 2 women) went	'Nun' of the Feminine Plural	نُونُ النِّسْوَةِ	نَ	نَ	ذَهَبْنَ	هُنَّ
You (man) went			تَ	تَ	ذَهَبْتَ	أَنْتَ
You (2 men) went			تُمَا	تُمَا	ذَهَبْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
You (more than 2 men) went			تُمْ	تُمْ	ذَهَبْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
You (woman) went			تِ	تِ	ذَهَبْتِ	أَنْتِ
You (2 women) went			تُمَا	تُمَا	ذَهَبْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
You (more than 2 women) went			تُنَّ	تُنَّ	ذَهَبْنِ	أَنْتُنَّ
I (male or female) went			تُ	تُ	ذَهَبْتُ	أَنَا
We (male or female) went			نَا	نَا	ذَهَبْنَا	نَحْنُ

مُسْتَتِرٌ - hidden, implied, understood, tacit.

الفاعل - The subject, i.e., "the doer of the action".

The أَلِفُ الْوَقَايَةِ of the third form (هُمْ) is not pronounced, though it must be written. It is called أَلِفُ الْوَقَايَةِ (the alif of protection). It 'protects' verbs like أَخَذُوا (they took) where the و is not joined to the body of the verb and therefore may be mistaken for the conjunction وَ meaning 'and'.

Out of the fourteen forms, in 12 forms the فاعِلٌ (the doer of action) is attached "pronoun" (ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ).

Only in two forms, i.e., هُوَ and هِيَ the فاعِلٌ can be hidden or it can come after the verb in the sentence.

References from the Noble Quran for جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ

بِ	لِ	عَنْ	فِي	إِلَى	مِنْ	عَلَى
by, at, in	belongs to, for	away from	in	to	from	on
2:8 And there are people (from men are) who say, “We believe in God and (in) the Last Day”						وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَقُولُ ءَامَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَبِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ
17:1 From the Inviolable House of Worship [at Mecca] to the far distant Place of Worship [at Jerusalem]						مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَا
24:58 before the prayer of daybreak						مِنْ قَبْلِ صَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ
24:58 and after the prayer of night fall						وَمِنْ بَعْدِ صَلَاةِ الْعِشَاءِ
2:10 In their hearts is a disease						فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ
2:17 and leaves them in utter darkness						وَتَرَكَهُمْ فِي ظُلُمَاتٍ
2:27 and spread corruption in the earth						وَيُفْسِدُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ
2:256 There shall be no coercion in matters of faith						لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ
2:284 Unto God belongs all that is in the heavens and all that is in the earth.						اللَّهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ
3:6 He is Who shapes you in the wombs						هُوَ الَّذِي يُصَوِّرُكُمْ فِي الْأَرْحَامِ
3:46 and he shall speak unto men in his cradle						وَيُكَلِّمُ النَّاسَ فِي الْمَهْدِ
3:85 and in the life to come he shall be among (from) the lost						وَهُوَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ
5:41 Theirs shall be (to them belongs) ignominy in this world, and (to them belongs) awesome suffering in the life to come						لَهُمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا خِزْيٌ ، وَلَهُمْ فِي الْآخِرَةِ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ
5:54 who strive hard in God’s cause						يُجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ

Kinds of Pronouns ضَمِيرٌ (Singular) / ضَمَائِرُ (Plural)

Pronouns are either separate **الْمُنْفَصِلُ** or attached **الْمُتَّصِلُ**.

The **separate** pronouns, also called **detached** pronouns, **ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ** are independent and are not attached to any other word.

The **attached** pronouns **ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ** are not independent, but are always attached to other words.

In the beginning of our studies we will learn the basic forms. As we progress we will learn them in greater details in book III **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**.

The pronouns are **مَبْنِيٌّ** (fixed), i.e., **they are not declinable**. They remain stationary in one FORM.

But they do have one fixed form when they are **مَرْفُوعٌ** and another fixed form when they are **مَنْصُوبٌ** or **مَجْرُورٌ**.

For **مَنْصُوبٌ** and **مَجْرُورٌ** there is only one form for **attached pronouns** which we will study here.

Form مَجْرُورٌ and مَنْصُوبٌ	Form مَرْفُوعٌ
Pronouns of Nasb and Jarr the attached form ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ Nasb نَصْبٌ means they are مَنْصُوبٌ Jarr جَرٌّ means they are مَجْرُورٌ	Pronouns of Raf' the separate form ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ Raf' رَفْعٌ means they are مَرْفُوعٌ
هُ	هُوَ
هُمَا	هُمَا
هُمْ	هُمْ
هَا	هِيَ
هُمَا	هُمَا
هُنَّ	هُنَّ
كَ	أَنْتَ
كُما	أَنْتُمَا
كُم	أَنْتُمْ
كِ	أَنْتِ
كُما	أَنْتُمَا
كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
يَ *	أَنَا
نَا	نَحْنُ

* this is known as **يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ** — Ya of the first person

	عَلَى on	فِي in	إِلَى to	مِنْ from	فِي كِتَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ in Muhammad's book = فِي كِتَابِهِ in his book	كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ Muhammad's book = كِتَابُهُ his book	ضَمَائِرُ (plural)	ضَمِيرٌ (singular)
							Pronouns	
							مَنْصُوبٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ	مَرْفُوعٌ
							in the accusative and genitive cases	in the nominative case
	عَلَيْهِ	فِيهِ	إِلَيْهِ	مِنْهُ	فِي كِتَابِهِ	كِتَابُهُ	هُ	هُوَ
	عَلَيْهِمَا	فِيهِمَا	إِلَيْهِمَا	مِنْهُمَا	فِي كِتَابِهِمَا	كِتَابُهُمَا	هُمَا	هُمَا
	عَلَيْهِمْ	فِيهِمْ	إِلَيْهِمْ	مِنْهُمْ	فِي كِتَابِهِمْ	كِتَابُهُمْ	هُمْ	هُمْ
	عَلَيْهَا	فِيهَا	إِلَيْهَا	مِنْهَا	فِي كِتَابِهَا	كِتَابُهَا	هَا	هِيَ
	عَلَيْهِمَا	فِيهِمَا	إِلَيْهِمَا	مِنْهُمَا	فِي كِتَابِهِمَا	كِتَابُهُمَا	هُمَا	هُمَا
	عَلَيْهِنَّ	فِيهِنَّ	إِلَيْهِنَّ	مِنْهُنَّ	فِي كِتَابِهِنَّ	كِتَابُهُنَّ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ
	عَلَيْكَ	فِيكَ	إِلَيْكَ	مِنْكَ	فِي كِتَابِكَ	كِتَابُكَ	كَ	أَنْتَ
	عَلَيْكُمَا	فِيكُمَا	إِلَيْكُمَا	مِنْكُمَا	فِي كِتَابِكُمَا	كِتَابُكُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
	عَلَيْكُمْ	فِيكُمْ	إِلَيْكُمْ	مِنْكُمْ	فِي كِتَابِكُمْ	كِتَابُكُمْ	كُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
	عَلَيْكَ	فِيكَ	إِلَيْكَ	مِنْكَ	فِي كِتَابِكَ	كِتَابُكَ	كَ	أَنْتَ
	عَلَيْكُمَا	فِيكُمَا	إِلَيْكُمَا	مِنْكُمَا	فِي كِتَابِكُمَا	كِتَابُكُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
	عَلَيْكُنَّ	فِيكُنَّ	إِلَيْكُنَّ	مِنْكُنَّ	فِي كِتَابِكُنَّ	كِتَابُكُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
	عَلَيَّ	فِيَّ	إِلَيَّ	مِنِّي	فِي كِتَابِي	كِتَابِي	يَ	أَنَا
	عَلَيْنَا	فِينَا	إِلَيْنَا	مِنَّا	فِي كِتَابِنَا	كِتَابُنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ
Please note: When a word ends with يَ and we attach to it the pronoun يَ (of the speaker) it results in يَّ								
...يَ + يَ (يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ) = ...يَّ								

مَعَ with	عِنْدَ at, by, near, at the time when	عَنْ from, off, about, away from, concerning	بِ with, by, in, at, on	لِ for	in فِي بَيْتِ مُحَمَّدٍ Muhammad's house = فِي بَيْتِهِ in his house	بَيْتُ مُحَمَّدٍ Muhammad's house = بَيْتُهُ his house	ضَمَائِرُ (plural)	ضَمِيرٌ (singular)
							Pronouns مَنْصُوبٌ وَجَرُورٌ in the accusative and genitive cases مَرْفُوعٌ in the nominative case	
مَعَهُ	عِنْدَهُ	عَنْهُ	بِهِ	لَهُ	فِي بَيْتِهِ	بَيْتُهُ	هُ	هُوَ
مَعَهُمَا	عِنْدَهُمَا	عَنْهُمَا	بِهِمَا	لَهُمَا	فِي بَيْتِهِمَا	بَيْتُهُمَا	هُمَا	هُمَا
مَعَهُمْ	عِنْدَهُمْ	عَنْهُمْ	بِهِمْ	لَهُمْ	فِي بَيْتِهِمْ	بَيْتُهُمْ	هُمْ	هُمْ
مَعَهَا	عِنْدَهَا	عَنْهَا	بِهَا	لَهَا	فِي بَيْتِهَا	بَيْتُهَا	هَا	هِيَ
مَعَهُمَا	عِنْدَهُمَا	عَنْهُمَا	بِهِمَا	لَهُمَا	فِي بَيْتِهِمَا	بَيْتُهُمَا	هُمَا	هُمَا
مَعَهُنَّ	عِنْدَهُنَّ	عَنْهُنَّ	بِهِنَّ	لَهُنَّ	فِي بَيْتِهِنَّ	بَيْتُهُنَّ	هُنَّ	هُنَّ
مَعَكَ	عِنْدَكَ	عَنْكَ	بِكَ	لَكَ	فِي بَيْتِكَ	بَيْتُكَ	كَ	أَنْتَ
مَعَكُمَا	عِنْدَكُمَا	عَنْكُمَا	بِكُمَا	لَكُمَا	فِي بَيْتِكُمَا	بَيْتُكُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
مَعَكُمْ	عِنْدَكُمْ	عَنْكُمْ	بِكُمْ	لَكُمْ	فِي بَيْتِكُمْ	بَيْتُكُمْ	كُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
مَعِكَ	عِنْدَكَ	عَنْكَ	بِكَ	لَكَ	فِي بَيْتِكَ	بَيْتُكَ	كَ	أَنْتَ
مَعَكُمَا	عِنْدَكُمَا	عَنْكُمَا	بِكُمَا	لَكُمَا	فِي بَيْتِكُمَا	بَيْتُكُمَا	كُمَا	أَنْتُمَا
مَعَكُنَّ	عِنْدَكُنَّ	عَنْكُنَّ	بِكُنَّ	لَكُنَّ	فِي بَيْتِكُنَّ	بَيْتُكُنَّ	كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
مَعِيَ	عِنْدِي	عَنِّي	بِي	لِي	فِي بَيْتِي	بَيْتِي	ي	أَنَا
مَعَنَا	عِنْدَنَا	عَنَّا	بِنَا	لَنَا	فِي بَيْتِنَا	بَيْتِنَا	نَا	نَحْنُ

عَلَى on	فِي in	إِلَى to	مِنْ from	فِي كِتَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ in Muhammad's book = فِي كِتَابِهِ in his book	كِتَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ Muhammad's book = كِتَابُهُ his book	ضَمَائِرُ (plural)	ضَمِيرٌ (singular)
						Pronouns	
						مَنْصُوبٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ in the accusative and genitive cases	مَرْفُوعٌ in the nominative case
						هُ	هُوَ
						هُمَا	هُمَا
						هُمْ	هُمْ
						هَا	هِيَ
						هُمَا	هُمَا
						هُنَّ	هُنَّ
						كَ	أَنْتَ
						كُما	أَنْتُمَا
						كُم	أَنْتُمْ
						كِ	أَنْتِ
						كُما	أَنْتُمَا
						كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
						يُ	أَنَا
						نَا	نَحْنُ
Please note: When a word ends with يَ and we attach to it the pronoun يَ (of the speaker) it results in يَّ							
...يَ + يَ (يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ) = ...يَّ							

مَعَ with	عِنْدَ at, by, near, at the time when	عَنْ from, off, about, away from, concerning	بِ with, by, in, at, on	لِ for	in فِي بَيْتِ مُحَمَّدٍ Muhammad's house = فِي بَيْتِهِ in his house	Bَيْتُ مُحَمَّدٍ Muhammad's house = بَيْتُهُ his house	ضَمَائِرُ (plural)	ضَمِيرٌ (singular)
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							هُ	هُوَ
							هُمَا	هُمَا
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							هَا	هِيَ
							هُمَا	هُمَا
							هُنَّ	هُنَّ
							كَ	أَنْتَ
							كُما	أَنْتُمَا
							كُم	أَنْتُمْ
							كِ	أَنْتِ
							كُما	أَنْتُمَا
							كُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ
							ي	أَنَا
							نَا	نَحْنُ

The Possessive (or Genitive) Case – الْمُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ

More Examples from Qur'an and Hadith

أَمْرُ اللَّهِ	نَصْرُ اللَّهِ	رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	بَيْتُ اللَّهِ
لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ	يَوْمُ الْفَصْلِ	نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ	عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ	بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ	فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ	مِثْقَالُ ذَرَّةٍ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ		عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمُسْكِينِ	
عَذَابُ اللَّهِ شَدِيدٌ		وَعْدُ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ	
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ		نَصْرُ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ	
الْكَعْبَةُ بَيْتُ اللَّهِ		مُحَمَّدٌ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ	
قَوْلُ الرَّسُولِ حَقٌّ		الْقُرْآنُ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ	
فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَظِيمٌ		أَصْحَابُ الْكَهْفِ شَبَابٌ	
هَذَا فَضْلُ كَلَامِ اللَّهِ		الشَّيْطَانُ عَدُوُّ الْإِنْسَانِ	
هُوَ مَالِكُ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ		بَيْتُ اللَّهِ عَظِيمٌ	
اللَّهُ سَرِيعُ الْحِسَابِ		طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ	
اللَّهُ رَبُّ النَّاسِ		الدُّنْيَا مَرْعَةٌ الْآخِرَةِ	
اللَّهُ إِلَهُ النَّاسِ		اللَّهُ مَلِكُ النَّاسِ	
يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ يَوْمُ الْعِيدِ		كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ	
أَفْضَلُ الذِّكْرِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَفْضَلُ الدُّعَاءِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ			

المُضَافُ وَالْمُضَافُ إِلَيْهِ - References from the Noble Quran for

114:1 Say you, I seek refuge in the Lord of all mankind.	قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ
110:1 When the help of Allah comes	إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ
97:3 The Night of Power is better than a thousand months.	لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ
78:37 From Him Who is the Lord of the universe and the earth and all that is in between them.	رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا
12:38 That is a grace of Allah upon us and upon mankind.	ذَلِكَ مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى النَّاسِ
85:10 and for them is the torment of fire	وَلَهُمْ عَذَابُ الْحَرِيقِ
2:39 They are the people of the hell.	أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ
24:35 Allah is the light of the heavens and the earth.	اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ
50:42 This is the day of coming forth from the graves.	ذَلِكَ يَوْمُ الْخُرُوجِ
7:73 This is the she camel of Allah.	هَذِهِ نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ
9:30 and the Christians said "Masih (Christ) is the son of Allah".	وَقَالَتِ النَّصَارَى: الْمَسِيحُ ابْنُ اللَّهِ
6:127 For them is the home of safety.	لَهُمْ دَارُ السَّلَامِ
39:10 and Allah's earth is spacious.	وَأَرْضُ اللَّهِ وَاسِعَةٌ
48:29 Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.	مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
2:252 These are the verses (Signs, Portents) of Allah.	تِلْكَ آيَاتُ اللَّهِ
10:25 and Allah calls towards the home of peace.	وَاللَّهُ يَدْعُوا إِلَى دَارِ السَّلَامِ
40:55/77 Therefore have patience (O Muhammad). Lo (surely,certainly)! The promise of Allah is true.	فَاصْبِرْ إِنَّ وَعْدَ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ

بَابُ بَيْتِ ابْنِ الْوَزِيرِ جَمِيلٌ

أَبْوَابُ مَسَاجِدِ اللَّهِ كَبِيرَةٌ

ذَهَبَ حَامِدٌ لِحَجِّ بَيْتِ اللَّهِ

شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ

The Phrase

ظَرْفٌ وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ
(ظَرْفٌ + اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ)

Adverbial Phrase
(adverb followed by a noun or pronoun)

جَارٌّ وَمَجْرُورٌ
(حَرْفُ جَرٍّ + اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ)

Prepositional Phrase
(preposition followed by a noun or pronoun)

ظَرْفٌ Adverb		حَرْفُ جَرٍّ Preposition			
أَمَامَ in front	فَوْقَ above	فِي in	إِلَى to	مِنْ from	عَلَى on
خَلْفَ behind	تَحْتَ under	بِـ by	لِـ for	عَنْ away from	
(١) فَوْقَ الشَّجَرَةِ عُصْفُورٌ.		(١) لِلَّهِ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى.			
(٢) أَمَامَ الْبَيْتِ شَجَرَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ.		(٢) فِي الْبَيْتِ رَجُلٌ.			
(٣) تَحْتَ السَّيَّارَةِ كَلْبٌ صَغِيرٌ.		(٣) عَلَى السَّرِيرِ سَاعَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.			
(٤) خَلْفَ الْمُدْرَسِ سَبُورَةٌ.		(٤) عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ.			

Please remember that شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ (Phrase), such as
ظَرْفٌ وَمُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ (Adverbial phrases) and جَارٌّ وَمَجْرُورٌ (Prepositional phrases),
can never be مُبْتَدَأٌ (Subject) even though a sentence may begin with it.
The subject of a nominal sentence **must be** a noun or pronoun.

Feminine Gender (المؤنث)

a) The usual feminine ending, as said in the first lesson, is ة (closed Ta – التاء المربوطة), e.g. فاطمة, بقره a cow, قرية a village, سلامة safety.

However, two feminine nouns have a long ت (open Ta – التاء المفتوحة) at the end. They are: أخت sister, بنت daughter.

b) The second feminine ending is known as *alif maqṣūrah* (ألف مقصورة) short *alif* which is ي pronounced as ā, e.g. سلمى, لىلى (names of women), صغرى (smaller,f.), كبرى (greater,f.).

c) The third feminine ending is called *alif mamdūdah* (ألف ممدودة) , long *alif* which is *hamzah* preceded by *alif*, e.g. أسماء (name of a woman), عمياء (blind woman), حسناء (beautiful woman).

d) There are, however, feminine nouns that do not have any of these endings. They may be classified in the following categories:

1. Names of women, e.g.

زينب, هند, مريم

2. Females, e.g.

أم mother, عروس bride, آتة she ass.

3. Parts of the body that are double, e.g.

عين eye, يد hand, أذن ear,
ذراع arm, رجل foot, leg ساق shank.

4. Names of towns and countries, e.g.

مصر Egypt, سوريا Syria, الهند India.

5. Some everyday words, e.g.

دار house, نار fire, ريح wind,
سماء sky, شمس sun, حرب war,
أرض earth, نفس soul, طريق way,path.

All the nouns that do not fall in these categories are masculine. You may also say that all nouns are masculine except those that belong to these categories.

Some Examples of Adjectives

Please analyze them carefully and try to figure out the نَعْتُ وَمَنْعُوتُ
and then translate them into English

الولدُ الحَسَنُ	مُحَمَّدُ الحَسَنُ
وَلَدٌ حَسَنٌ	اللَّهُ العَظِيمُ
صِرَاطٌ مُسْتَقِيمٌ	الرَّسُولُ الكَرِيمُ
حَامِدٌ رَجُلٌ طَيِّبٌ	حَامِدُ العَالَمِ رَجُلٌ طَيِّبٌ
وَلَدُ المُعَلِّمِ الصَّالِحِ	وَلَدُ المُعَلِّمِ الصَّالِحِ
ابْنُ حَامِدٍ الصَّادِقِ	ابْنُ حَامِدٍ الصَّادِقِ
بَيْتُنَا الجَدِيدُ	أَيْنَ كِتَابُكَ الكَبِيرُ؟
أَيْنَ قَلَمُهُ المَكْسُورُ؟	قَلَمِي الجَدِيدُ فِي حَقِيبَتِكَ الصَّغِيرَةِ
سَيَّارَتُكَ الجَدِيدَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ	فَصَلُّنَا الجَدِيدُ أَمَامَ المَكْتَبَةِ
نَظَّارَتِي القَدِيمَةُ مَكْسُورَةٌ	ابْنُهُ الأوَّلُ مُهَنْدِسٌ

The Exercises in the Adjectives – Translate into Arabic

1. A big book and a small pen.	
2. The big book and the small pen.	
3. A new desk and the old school.	
4. A small pen and the small book.	
5. The old house and a new door.	
6. The tall boy and a short girl.	
7. The tall girl and the small boy.	
8. An old chair and the new room.	
9. The big girl and the small boy.	
10. The short chair and a long desk.	
11. A big book. On a big book.	
12. The small school. In the small school.	
13. From the old desk. On the new chair.	
14. An old house. In the new school.	
15. A big knife and the long key.	
16. On the short boy. From an old friend.	
17. The big room. On the big mountain.	
18. A long street. In the small car.	
19. The big book is on the new desk.	
20. Hamid is a short boy and Khadijah is a tall girl.	
21. Hamid is in the big house and Khadijah is in the old car.	
22. The pen is on the new desk and the book is on the old chair.	

Some references from the Qur'an for Adjectives (التَّعْتُ)

5:15 Undoubtedly, there has to come to you from Allah light and a luminous Book.	قَدْ جَاءَكُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ نُورٌ وَكِتَابٌ مُبِينٌ.
4:13 And that is the great success.	وَذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ.
12:40 This is the right religion	ذَلِكَ الدِّينُ الْقَيِّمُ
45:10 And for them is a great torment.	وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ.
49:3 For them is forgiveness and a great reward.	لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ.
68:4 And undoubtedly, you possess excellent manners.	وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَى خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ.
8:74 For them is forgiveness and honourable provision.	لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَرِزْقٌ كَرِيمٌ.
44:17 and an honourable Messenger came to them.	وَجَاءَهُمْ رَسُولٌ كَرِيمٌ.
2:219 in both there is great sin	فِيهِمَا إِثْمٌ كَبِيرٌ
28:23 and our father is very old.	وَأَبُونَا شَيْخٌ كَبِيرٌ.
1:5 Guide us in the straight path.	اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ.
42:26 And for the infidels there is a severe torment.	وَالْكَافِرُونَ لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ.
85:21 22 But it is a glorious Qur'an. In well guarded tablet.	بَلْ هُوَ قُرْآنٌ مَجِيدٌ. فِي لَوْحٍ مَحْفُوظٍ.
61:13 help from Allah and a near victory	نَصْرٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَفَتْحٌ قَرِيبٌ
26:195 In plain Arabic speech.	بِلِسَانٍ عَرَبِيٍّ مُبِينٍ.
24:12 and say: it is a manifest untruth.	وَقَالُوا هَذَا إِفْكٌ مُبِينٌ.
41:44 They are like those who are called from a far off place.	أُولَئِكَ يُنَادَوْنَ مِنْ مَّكَانٍ بَعِيدٍ.
18:46 The wealth and sons are an adornment of the worldly life	الْمَالُ وَالْبَنُونَ زِينَةُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا
18:46 and the good deeds that endure are better in the sight of your Lord for reward and better in respect of hope.	وَالْبَاقِيَاتُ الصَّالِحَاتُ خَيْرٌ عِنْدَ رَبِّكَ ثَوَابًا وَخَيْرٌ أَمَلًا.
59:24 His are the Most beautiful names.	لَهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى.

Examples of Simple Sentences from Qur'an

85:21 It is a glorious Qur'an	هُوَ قُرْآنٌ مَّجِيدٌ
21:24 This is a reminder	هَذَا ذِكْرٌ
21:50 This is a blessed reminder	هَذَا ذِكْرٌ مُبَارَكٌ
20:112 He is a believer	هُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
6:16 He is one God	هُوَ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ
19:36 This is a straight way	هَذَا صِرَاطٌ مُسْتَقِيمٌ
11:77 This is a day	هَذَا يَوْمٌ
11:103 That is a day	ذَلِكَ يَوْمٌ
2:2 That is the Book	ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ
43:30 They said: "This is sorcery (mere magic)"	قَالُوا: هَذَا سِحْرٌ
44:44 This (will be) a painful torment	هَذَا عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ
46:12 This is a confirming Scripture	هَذَا كِتَابٌ مُصَدِّقٌ
50:2 The disbelievers say: "This is a strange thing."	فَقَالَ الْكَافِرُونَ: هَذَا شَيْءٌ عَجِيبٌ
53:56 This is a warner	هَذَا نَذِيرٌ
54:8 The disbelievers will say: "This is a hard day."	يَقُولُ الْكَافِرُونَ: هَذَا يَوْمٌ عَسِرٌ
77:38 This is the Day of Decision	هَذَا يَوْمُ الْفَصْلِ
11:103 That (will be) a Day of Testimony	ذَلِكَ يَوْمٌ مَّشْهُودٌ
16:116 This is lawful and this is forbidden	هَذَا حَلَالٌ وَ هَذَا حَرَامٌ
14:52 This is a Message for mankind	هَذَا بَلَاغٌ لِلنَّاسِ

Some Examples of Simple Grammatical Analysis of Sentences

<p>The pen IS broken.</p> <p>الْقَلَمُ مَكْسُورٌ</p>	<p>This IS a book.</p> <p>هَذَا كِتَابٌ</p>
<p>الْقَلَمُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>مَكْسُورٌ = خَبَرٌ</p>	<p>هَذَا = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>كِتَابٌ = خَبَرٌ</p>
<p>The bag IS under the desk.</p> <p>الْحَقِيبَةُ تَحْتَ الْمَكْتَبِ</p>	<p>The book IS on the desk.</p> <p>الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ</p>
<p>الْحَقِيبَةُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>تَحْتَ = ظَرْفٌ - شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p> <p>الْمَكْتَبِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p>	<p>الْكِتَابُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>عَلَى = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>الْمَكْتَبِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p>
<p>The merchant's house IS in front of the Mosque.</p> <p>بَيْتُ التَّاجِرِ أَمَامَ الْمَسْجِدِ</p>	<p>The Quran IS the book of Allah.</p> <p>الْقُرْآنُ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ</p>
<p>بَيْتٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>التَّاجِرِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>أَمَامَ = ظَرْفٌ - شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p> <p>الْمَسْجِدِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p>	<p>الْقُرْآنُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>كِتَابٌ = خَبَرٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>اللَّهِ = لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ - مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p>
<p>This bicycle belongs to (IS for) the son of the mu'adhdhin.</p> <p>هَذِهِ الدَّرَاجَةُ لِابْنِ الْمُؤَدِّدِ</p>	<p>This house belongs to (IS for) the teacher.</p> <p>هَذَا الْبَيْتُ لِلْمُدَرِّسِ</p>
<p>هَذِهِ = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>الدَّرَاجَةُ = بَدَلٌ</p> <p>لِ = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>ابْنِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>الْمُؤَدِّدِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(لِابْنِ الْمُؤَدِّدِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p>	<p>هَذَا = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>الْبَيْتُ = بَدَلٌ</p> <p>لِ = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ</p> <p>الْمُدَرِّسِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(لِلْمُدَرِّسِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p>
<p>THE ARABIC LANGUAGE IS easy.</p> <p>اللُّغَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ سَهْلَةٌ</p>	<p>THE ARABIC IS an easy language.</p> <p>الْعَرَبِيَّةُ لُغَةٌ سَهْلَةٌ</p>
<p>اللُّغَةُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>الْعَرَبِيَّةُ = نَعْتٌ</p> <p>سَهْلَةٌ = خَبَرٌ</p>	<p>الْعَرَبِيَّةُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>لُغَةٌ = خَبَرٌ</p> <p>سَهْلَةٌ = نَعْتٌ</p>

Some Examples of Simple Grammatical Analysis of Sentences

My father IS a big merchant.	أَبِي تَاجِرٌ كَبِيرٌ	The broken chair IS in that room.	الْكُرْسِيُّ الْمَكْسُورُ فِي تِلْكَ الْغُرْفَةِ
	أَب = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ ي = يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ تَاجِرٌ = خَبَرٌ كَبِيرٌ = نَعْتٌ		الْكُرْسِيُّ = مُبْتَدَأٌ الْمَكْسُورُ = نَعْتٌ فِي = حَرْفُ جَرٍ تِلْكَ = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مَجْرُورٌ الْغُرْفَةِ = بَدَلٌ (فِي تِلْكَ الْغُرْفَةِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ
My brother's room IS in front of my room.	غُرْفَةُ أَخِي أَمَامَ غُرْفَتِي	He has a car (a car IS with him) .	عِنْدَهُ سَيَّارَةٌ
	غُرْفَةُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ أَخ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ ي = يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ أَمَامَ = ظَرْفٌ - شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ غُرْفَةِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ ي = يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ.		عِنْدَ = ظَرْفٌ - شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ مُقَدَّمٌ هُ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ. سَيَّارَةٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ مُؤَخَّرٌ
		These ARE teachers.	هَؤُلَاءِ مُدَرِّسُونَ
			هَؤُلَاءِ = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأٌ مُدَرِّسُونَ = خَبَرٌ
I AM in the secondary school.	أَنَا فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ	I have one brother (belongs to me one brother).	لِي أَخٌ وَاحِدٌ
	أَنَا = مُبْتَدَأٌ فِي = حَرْفُ جَرٍ الْمَدْرَسَةِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ = نَعْتٌ. (فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الثَّانَوِيَّةِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ الْمُبْتَدَأُ		ل = حَرْفُ جَرٍ ي = يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ . (لِي) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ مُقَدَّمٌ أَخ = مُبْتَدَأٌ مُؤَخَّرٌ وَاحِدٌ = نَعْتٌ
	إِطَاعَةُ الرَّسُولِ إِطَاعَةُ اللَّهِ		هَذَا مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ
	إِطَاعَةُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ الرَّسُولِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ إِطَاعَةُ = خَبَرٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ اللَّهُ = لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ - مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ		هَذَا = اسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأٌ مِنْ = حَرْفُ جَرٍ فَضْلٍ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ اللَّهُ = لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ - مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ. (مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ

Some Examples of Simple Grammatical Analysis of Sentences	
<p>The new students WENT to the mosque.</p> <p>الطُّلَّابُ الْجُدُدُ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ</p> <p>الطُّلَّابُ = مُبْتَدَأُ الْجُدُدُ = نَعْتُ ذَهَبُ = فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ وَ = فَاعِلٌ (هُم) إِلَى = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ الْمَسْجِدِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ (ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ) الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ خَبَرُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ</p>	<p>Amina WENT to the school.</p> <p>آمِنَةُ ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ</p> <p>آمِنَةُ = مُبْتَدَأُ ذَهَبَ = فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ تَ = تَاءُ التَّأْنِيثِ فَاعِلٌ = ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ (هِيَ) Hidden Pronoun إِلَى = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ الْمَدْرَسَةِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ (ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ) الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ خَبَرُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ</p>
<p>Their father IS the IMAM of this mosque.</p> <p>أَبُوهُمْ إِمَامٌ هَذَا الْمَسْجِدِ</p> <p>أَبُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ هُمْ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ إِمَامٌ = خَبَرٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ هَذَا = اسْمٌ الْإِشَارَةِ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ الْمَسْجِدِ = بَدَلٌ</p>	<p>These men ARE farmers from my village.</p> <p>هَؤُلَاءِ الرِّجَالُ فَلَاخُونَ مِنْ قَرِيَّتِي</p> <p>هَؤُلَاءِ = اسْمٌ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأُ الرِّجَالُ = بَدَلٌ فَلَاخُونَ = خَبَرٌ مِنْ = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ قَرِيَّتِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ يَ = يَاءُ الْمُتَكَلِّمِ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p>
<p>Those tall men ARE new engineers.</p> <p>أُولَئِكَ الرِّجَالُ الطُّوَالُ مُهَنْدِسُونَ جُدُدُ</p> <p>أُولَئِكَ = اسْمٌ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأُ الرِّجَالُ = بَدَلٌ الطُّوَالُ = نَعْتُ مُهَنْدِسُونَ = خَبَرٌ جُدُدُ = نَعْتُ</p>	<p>The new students WENT to the restaurant.</p> <p>الطَّالِبَاتُ الْجُدُدُ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَطْعَمِ</p> <p>الطَّالِبَاتُ = مُبْتَدَأُ الْجُدُدُ = نَعْتُ ذَهَبَ = فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ نَ = فَاعِلٌ (هُنَّ) إِلَى = حَرْفُ جَرٍّ الْمَطْعَمِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ (ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَطْعَمِ) الْجُمْلَةُ الْفِعْلِيَّةُ خَبَرُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ</p>
<p>These young men ARE brothers .</p> <p>هَؤُلَاءِ الْفَتَيَةُ إِخْوَةٌ</p> <p>هَؤُلَاءِ = اسْمٌ الْإِشَارَةِ مُبْتَدَأُ الْفَتَيَةُ = بَدَلٌ إِخْوَةٌ = خَبَرٌ</p>	

Some Examples of Simple Grammatical Analysis of Sentences

<p>مَثَلُ نُورِهِ كَمِشْكُوهٍ</p> <p>مَثَلٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>نُورٌ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>هـ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>ك = حَرْفُ جَرٍ</p> <p>مِشْكُوهٍ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(كَمِشْكُوهٍ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p>	<p>بَيَّنَّا الْجَدِيدُ قَرِيبٌ مِنَ الْمَطَارِ</p> <p>بَيَّنْتُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>نَا = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>الْجَدِيدُ = نَعْتُ لِلْبَيِّنِ</p> <p>قَرِيبٌ = خَبَرٌ</p> <p>مِنْ = حَرْفُ جَرٍ</p> <p>الْمَطَارِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p>
<p>وَاللَّهُ مُلْكُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَإِلَى اللَّهِ الْمَصِيرُ</p> <p>وَ = حَرْفُ عَظْفٍ</p> <p>لِ = حَرْفُ جَرٍ</p> <p>اللَّهُ = لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ - اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ.</p> <p>(اللَّهُ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ مُقَدَّمٌ</p> <p>مُلْكٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ مُؤَخَّرٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>السَّمَاوَاتِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>وَ = حَرْفُ عَظْفٍ</p> <p>الْأَرْضِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ (مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَى السَّمَاوَاتِ)</p> <p>وَ = حَرْفُ عَظْفٍ</p> <p>إِلَى = حَرْفُ جَرٍ</p> <p>اللَّهُ = لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ - اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(إِلَى اللَّهِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ مُقَدَّمٌ</p> <p>الْمَصِيرُ = مُبْتَدَأٌ مُؤَخَّرٌ</p>	<p>طَلَبَ الْعِلْمَ فَرِيضَةً عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ (حَدِيثٌ)</p> <p>طَلَبٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>الْعِلْمَ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>فَرِيضَةً = خَبَرٌ</p> <p>عَلَى = حَرْفُ جَرٍ</p> <p>كُلِّ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>مُسْلِمٍ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>بَعْضُهُمْ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْمُتَوَسِّطَةِ</p> <p>بَعْضٌ = مُبْتَدَأٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>هُمْ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>فِي = حَرْفُ جَرٍ</p> <p>الْمَدْرَسَةِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>الْمُتَوَسِّطَةِ = نَعْتُ</p> <p>(فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْمُتَوَسِّطَةِ) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ</p>
<p>فِيهَا كُتِبَ قِيَمَةٌ</p> <p>فِي = حَرْفُ جَرٍ</p> <p>هَا = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>(فِيهَا) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ خَبَرٌ مُقَدَّمٌ</p> <p>كُتِبَ = مُبْتَدَأٌ مُؤَخَّرٌ</p> <p>قِيَمَةٌ = نَعْتُ</p>	<p>اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ</p> <p>اللَّهُ = لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ - مُبْتَدَأٌ</p> <p>نُورٌ = خَبَرٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ</p> <p>السَّمَاوَاتِ = مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ</p> <p>وَ = حَرْفُ عَظْفٍ</p> <p>الْأَرْضِ = اسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ (مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَى السَّمَاوَاتِ)</p>

The Dual and the Sound Masculine and Feminine Plurals

Please change the following nouns into Dual and the Sound Masculine and Feminine Plurals and put them into their cases as shown in the example.

FEMININE			MASCULINE			Singular Dual Plural
Genitive مَجْرُورٌ	Accusative مَنْصُوبٌ	Nominative مَرْفُوعٌ	Genitive مَجْرُورٌ	Accusative مَنْصُوبٌ	Nominative مَرْفُوعٌ	
مُسْلِمَةٍ	مُسْلِمَةً	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمٍ	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَانِ	مُثْنَى
مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمُونَ	جَمْعٌ
					مُؤْمِنٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					مُدَرِّسٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					مُهَنْدِسٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					كَافِرٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					فَاسِقٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ

The Dual and the Sound Masculine and Feminine Plurals

FEMININE			MASCULINE			Singular Dual Plural
Genitive مَجْرُورٌ	Accusative مَنْصُوبٌ	Nominative مَرْفُوعٌ	Genitive مَجْرُورٌ	Accusative مَنْصُوبٌ	Nominative مَرْفُوعٌ	
مُسْلِمَةٍ	مُسْلِمَةً	مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمٍ	مُسْلِمًا	مُسْلِمٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَتَانِ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَانِ	مُثْنَى
مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتٍ	مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمُونَ	جَمْعٌ
					صَادِقٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					كَاذِبٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					مُشْرِكٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					نَاجِحٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ
					رَاسِبٌ	مُفْرَدٌ
						مُثْنَى
						جَمْعٌ

The Broken Plurals = الجَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرُ

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Singular, Dual and Plural

هَذَا وَلَدٌ صَالِحٌ.	هَذَا كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ.
هَذَانِ وَلَدَانِ صَالِحَانِ.	هَذَانِ كِتَابَانِ جَدِيدَانِ.
هَؤُلَاءِ أَوْلَادٌ صَالِحُونَ.	هَذِهِ كُتُبٌ جَدِيدَةٌ.
هَذَا مُدَرِّسٌ جَدِيدٌ.	هَذِهِ سَاعَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.
هَذَا مُهَنْدِسٌ كَبِيرٌ.	هَذِهِ مَدْرَسَةٌ قَدِيمَةٌ.
هَذِهِ عَيْنٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.	هَذَا قَلَمٌ مَكْسُورٌ.
هَذِهِ طِفْلَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.	هَذِهِ بِنْتُ طَوِيلَةٍ.
هَذَا طَالِبٌ مُجْتَهِدٌ.	هَذِهِ طَالِبَةٌ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ.

Singular, Dual and Plural

هَذِهِ مَدْرَسَةٌ صَالِحَةٌ.	هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ سَرِيعَةٌ.
هَذَا بَيْتٌ صَغِيرٌ.	هَذَا قَمِيصٌ نَظِيفٌ.
هَذَا مَنَدِيلٌ وَسَخٌ.	هَذَا سِنٌّ جَمِيلٌ.
هَذِهِ مُمَرِّضَةٌ نَشِيطَةٌ.	هَذَا طَبِيبٌ مُسْلِمٌ.
هَذِهِ حَدِيقَةٌ وَاسِعَةٌ.	هَذَا طَبَّاخٌ مَاهِرٌ.
هَذَا كَلْبٌ قَصِيرٌ.	هَذَا الْحَاجُّ الْقَصِيرُ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ.

Singular, Dual and Plural - Solved

هَذَا وَلَدٌ صَالِحٌ.	هَذَا كِتَابٌ جَدِيدٌ.
هَذَانِ وَلَدَانِ صَالِحَانِ.	هَذَانِ كِتَابَانِ جَدِيدَانِ.
هَؤُلَاءِ أَوْلَادٌ صَالِحُونَ.	هَذِهِ كُتُبٌ جَدِيدَةٌ.
هَذَا مُدَرِّسٌ جَدِيدٌ.	هَذِهِ سَاعَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.
هَذَانِ مُدَرِّسَانِ جَدِيدَانِ.	هَاتَانِ سَاعَتَانِ جَمِيلَتَانِ.
هَؤُلَاءِ مُدَرِّسُونَ جُدُدٌ.	هَذِهِ سَاعَاتٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.
هَذَا مُهَنْدِسٌ كَبِيرٌ.	هَذِهِ مَدْرَسَةٌ قَدِيمَةٌ.
هَذَانِ مُهَنْدِسَانِ كَبِيرَانِ.	هَاتَانِ مَدْرَسَتَانِ قَدِيمَتَانِ.
هَؤُلَاءِ مُهَنْدِسُونَ كِبَارٌ.	هَذِهِ مَدَارِسُ قَدِيمَةٌ.
هَذِهِ عَيْنٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.	هَذَا قَلَمٌ مَكْسُورٌ.
هَاتَانِ عَيْنَانِ جَمِيلَتَانِ.	هَذَانِ قَلَمَانِ مَكْسُورَانِ.
هَذِهِ أَعْيُنٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.	هَذِهِ أَقْلَامٌ مَكْسُورَةٌ.
هَذِهِ طِفْلةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.	هَذِهِ بِنْتُ طَوِيلَةٍ.
هَاتَانِ طِفْلَتَانِ جَمِيلَتَانِ.	هَاتَانِ بِنْتَانِ طَوِيلَتَانِ.
هَؤُلَاءِ طِفْلَاتٌ جَمِيلَاتٌ.	هَؤُلَاءِ بَنَاتٌ طَوَالٌ.
هَذَا طَالِبٌ مُجْتَهِدٌ.	هَذِهِ طَالِبَةٌ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ.
هَذَانِ طَالِبَانِ مُجْتَهِدَانِ.	هَاتَانِ طَالِبَتَانِ مُجْتَهِدَتَانِ.
هَؤُلَاءِ طُلَّابٌ مُجْتَهِدُونَ.	هَؤُلَاءِ طَالِبَاتٌ مُجْتَهِدَاتٌ.

Singular, Dual and Plural - Solved

هذه مُدَرِّسَةٌ صَالِحَةٌ.	هذه سَيَّارَةٌ سَرِيعَةٌ.
هاتانِ مُدَرِّسَتَانِ صَالِحَتَانِ.	هاتانِ سَيَّارَتَانِ سَرِيعَتَانِ.
هؤلاءِ مُدَرِّسَاتٌ صَالِحَاتٌ.	هذه سَيَّارَاتٌ سَرِيعَةٌ.
هذا بَيْتٌ صَغِيرٌ.	هذا قَمِيصٌ نَظِيفٌ.
هذانِ بَيْتَانِ صَغِيرَانِ.	هذانِ قَمِيصَانِ نَظِيفَانِ.
هذه بُيُوتٌ صَغِيرَةٌ.	هذه قُمُصَانٌ نَظِيفَةٌ.
هذا مِندِيلٌ وَسِخٌ.	هذا سِنٌّ جَمِيلٌ.
هذانِ مِندِيلَانِ وَسِخَانِ.	هذانِ سِنَّانِ جَمِيلَانِ.
هذه مَنَادِيلٌ وَسِخَةٌ.	هذه أَسْنَانٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.
هذه مُمَرِّضَةٌ نَشِيطَةٌ.	هذا طَبِيبٌ مُسْلِمٌ.
هاتانِ مُمَرِّضَتَانِ نَشِيطَتَانِ.	هذانِ طَبِيبَانِ مُسْلِمَانِ.
هؤلاءِ مُمَرِّضَاتٌ نَشِيطَاتٌ.	هؤلاءِ أَطِبَّاءُ مُسْلِمُونَ.
هذه حَدِيقَةٌ وَاسِعَةٌ.	هذا طَبَّاخٌ مَاهِرٌ.
هاتانِ حَدِيقَتَانِ وَاسِعَتَانِ.	هذانِ طَبَّاخَانِ مَاهِرَانِ.
هذه حَدَائِقُ وَاسِعَةٌ.	هؤلاءِ طَبَّاخُونَ مَاهِرُونَ.
هذا كَلْبٌ قَصِيرٌ.	هذا الْحَاجُّ الْقَصِيرُ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ.
هذانِ كَلْبَانِ قَصِيرَانِ.	هذانِ الْحَاجَّانِ الْقَصِيرَانِ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ.
هذه كِلَابٌ قَصِيرَةٌ.	هؤلاءِ الْحُجَّاجُ الْقِصَارُ مِنَ الْيَابَانِ.

Numbers from 1 to 10 in Arabic

Rule # 1

Numbers 1 (one) and 2 (two) always come as adjectives نَعَتْ

طالبةٌ واحدةٌ

طالبٌ واحدٌ

طالبتانِ اثنتانِ

طالبانِ اثنانِ

Rule # 2

The numbers from 3 to 10 (العَدَدُ) come as مُضَافٌ

The things counted (المَعْدُودُ) come as مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

Rule # 3

From #3 to #10 the المَعْدُودُ (the things counted) will always be plural – جَمْعٌ

Rule # 4

If the thing counted (المَعْدُودُ) is masculine , the number (العَدَدُ) will be feminine.

If the thing counted (المَعْدُودُ) is feminine, the number (العَدَدُ) will be masculine.

ثلاثةُ أقلامٍ ، ثلاثةُ كُتُبٍ وثلاثُ سياراتٍ ، ثلاثُ ساعاتٍ

المَعْدُودُ With feminine (the thing counted)	المَعْدُودُ With masculine (the thing counted)	المَعْدُودُ Counting without			
				Feminine	Masculine
		1	١	واحدةٌ	واحدٌ
		2	٢	اثنتانِ	اثنانِ
ثلاثُ	ثلاثةُ	3	٣	ثلاثُ	ثلاثةُ
أربعُ	أربعةُ	4	٤	أربعُ	أربعةُ
خمسُ	خمسةُ	5	٥	خمسُ	خمسةُ
ستُ	ستةُ	6	٦	ستُ	ستةُ
سبعُ	سبعةُ	7	٧	سبعُ	سبعةُ
ثمانيُ	ثمانيةُ	8	٨	ثمانيُ	ثمانيةُ
تسعُ	تسعةُ	9	٩	تسعُ	تسعةُ
عشرُ	عشرةُ	10	١٠	عشرُ	عشرةُ

Examples of Numbers from 3 to 10 from the Qur'an (آيَاتُكَ)

19:10	ثَلَاثُ	قَالَ ءَايَتُكَ إِلَّا تُكَلِّمَ النَّاسَ ثَلَاثَ لَيَالٍ سَوِيًّا
11:65	ثَلَاثَةٌ	فَقَالَ تَمَتَّعُوا فِي دَارِكُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ
24:6	أَرْبَعُ	فَشَهَادَةُ أَحَدِهِمْ أَرْبَعُ شَهَادَاتٍ بِاللَّهِ إِنَّهُ لَمِنَ الصَّادِقِينَ
9:2	أَرْبَعَةٌ	فَسِيحُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ
3:125	خَمْسَةٌ	يُمَدِّدْكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِخَمْسَةِ آلَافٍ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ مُسَوِّمِينَ
7:54	سِتَّةٌ	إِنَّ رَبَّكُمُ اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ
14:43	سَبْعُ	وَقَالَ الْمَلِكُ إِنِّي أَرَى سَبْعَ بَقَرَاتٍ سِمَانٍ يَأْكُلُهُنَّ سَبْعُ عِجَافٍ
15:44	سَبْعَةٌ	لَهَا سَبْعَةُ أَبْوَابٍ لِكُلِّ بَابٍ مِنْهُمْ جُزْءٌ مَقْسُومٌ
28:27	ثَمَانِي	إِنِّي أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُنكِحَكَ إِحْدَى ابْنَتَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ عَلَى أَنْ تَأْجُرَنِي ثَمَانِيَ حِجَجٍ
69:7	ثَمَانِيَةٌ	سَخَّرَهَا عَلَيْهِمْ سَبْعَ لَيَالٍ وَثَمَانِيَةَ أَيَّامٍ حُسُومًا
14:101	تِسْعُ	وَلَقَدْ ءَاتَيْنَا مُوسَى تِسْعَ آيَاتٍ بَيِّنَاتٍ
27:48	تِسْعَةٌ	وَكَانَ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ تِسْعَةُ رَهْطٍ يُفْسِدُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ
6:160	عَشْرُ	مَنْ جَاءَ بِالْحَسَنَةِ فَلَهُ عَشْرُ أَمْثَالِهَا
5:89	عَشْرَةٌ	فَكَفَّارَتُهُ إِطْعَامُ عَشْرَةِ مَسَاكِينَ

